ACTION OF MINERS AFTER A FOUR HOURS' MEETING.

Report of the General Committee, Agreeing on Present Scale, Adopted After Long Debate.

NO COAL STRIKE

THE LONG BATTLE ENDS WITH NO reported for work. The mine when in full BLOOD SPILLED.

The Agreement Is Considered by Representatives of Both Sides

as a Compromise.

MINERS RESTIVE AT FIRST

A FULL EXPLANATION MADE BEFORE THEY WOULD YIELD.

Relations Between Miners and Operators Will Be Same as Last Year-Nottingham Mine Closed.

There will be no coal strike or lockout. The United Mine Workers, after being in session four hours last night, voted to ac- New York Physician Expresses Willcept the proposition of the scale committee-a reaffirmation of the present scale of prices. At first, when the report of the scale committee was received, more than two-thirds of the delegates protested against accepting it, and would have voted to strike had not the counsel of the members of the committee and officers and a full resplanation of the existing conditions turned the sentiment. When the vote was taken about midnight the recommendation of the committee was almost unanimously

The present scale at the several basing 80 cents a ton for screened coal in Pennsylvania, 80 cents in Ohio, 80 cents in the Indiana bituminous district and 90 cents in the block coal district. The scale | I succumb. Should I survive at the end of on the run of mine system in Indiana and Illinois at the Danville basing point is 49 from further service should I so desire." cents. All other conditions remain the same as last year with reference to run of mine, differential between pick and machine mining, and other matters are left to the several districts for settlement.

The settlement is somewhat of a surprise to many of the miners as they generally expected to get a slight increase. They did not expect the operators to make the hard fight for a reduction in wages they did, but at this itme some of the miners consider themselves lucky to escape a reduction. It was hard for the delegates to believe that the scale committee had finally agreed to offer a recommendation for the readoption of the present scale, but when Proposed by a French Savant at Paris matters were explained in detail, there was little dissatisfaction expressed.

ILLINOIS OPERATORS. Some feeling has been engendered by the Illinois operators because of their attitude in the joint conference. The miners insisted on a run-of-mine system throughout the competitive field and a differential of 7 cents between pick and machine mining, for the purpose of brining the States east of Illinois up to that standard and thus establish uniformity. It is said that the Illinois operators came to the joint conferrace with the understanding that they were to assist in establishing these conditions. They were friendly in their attitude until yesterday, when they decided in the subcommittee not to vote for a compromise unless the miners forced the operators of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to the Illinois system. This placed the miners in an embarrassing position and would have forced them to inaugurate a strike in the Eastern States to secure the demands or they were between two fires, placing the organization against Illinois on one hand | warm applause, and a provisional commitand against all of the States east on the other. They then decided not to let Illinois stand in the way of an agreement, to vote for the adoption of the old scale and force Illinois to accept it.

It was expected at the opening session of the subcommittee yesterday morning that a settlement would be effected in time to have it ratified by the joint conference, but the position taken by the Illinois operators "held up" the settlements. The subcommittee adjourned late in the afternoon to allow the Illinois operators to hold a meeting. It reconvened at 6 o'clock, and after being in session for an hour reached an agreement. A meeting of the general scale committee had been called for 6:15, and all of the members were waiting for the report of the subcommittee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MET. The general committee was called together immediately after the adjournment of the subcommittee and it took but half an hour to ratify the decision of the former. A meeting of the miners had been called in Masonic Hall for 8 o'clock to consider the report of the general committee and decide whether it should be an agreement or disagreement in order that the joint conference might adjourn to-day. The Street-Railway Development Company miners were all in the hall when the report was submitted and immediately opened a discussion against adopting it. The followed a four hours' debate which satisfied the miners that a settlement on last year's prices would be equitable to both miners and operators, and they voted to accept the condition with pleasant faces.

While the miners lost every demand they made of the operators, yet the operators do not claim a victory nor do the miners consider that they were whipped. The demand of the operators for a 10 per cent. reduction, which was at first regarded by the miners as a joke, was so firmly supported that the opinion that the operators were "biuffing" was soon dispelled. This placed each side in the position of making demands, and the settlement is regarded by both as a compromise and the best thing that could be done by them. At no time during the sessions of the committees or the conference did the miners favor a strike nor did the operators express a desire for a lockout. They both said they wanted a as if the two forces would never get to-

As soon as the general committee agreed the night trains for home, and after the

the session of the joint conference this morning, which will ratify the action of the committee and settle for one year, beginning April 1, a scale of wages for practically all miners in the bituminous coal fields of the United States.

Executive Board To-Day.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers will meet immediately after the adjournment of the joint conference this morning and conclude the details of the year's work.

MINE SUSPENDS OPERATIONS.

Trouble Over the Examination of Union Working Cards.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7.-The big Nottingham mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth had to suspend operations to-day because a sufficient number of employes had not operation employs 800 men and boys. The trouble has been brewing since Monday. One of the inside foremen, it is said, objected to a committee of United Mine Workers who are also employes of the mine, examining working cards of the men. When the members of the committee refused to comply with the order of the foreman they were notified that their services were no longer required. The matter was laid before the district assembly of the United Mine Workers and the majority of the miners said they would not report for work to-day.

According to a new rule adopted by the national convention of miners at Indianapolis recently, no strike can be declared at any colliery in the anthracite region unless it receives the sanction of the district legislative body. The miners at the Nottingham colliery deny they are on strike. They say some men have simply quit work. A meeting of the employes of the colliery was held to-night and a committee was appointed to wait on the officials of the com-pany and notify them that unless the dis-charged men are reinstated a strike would be declared on Monday, and the engineers, firemen and pumpers will also be called

OFFER OF A DOCTOR.

ingness to Submit to Vivisection. NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- As an outcome of the dispute in the medical fraternity between vivisectionists and anti-vivisectionists Dr. James E. Russel, of Brooklyn, has offered to submit to vivisection. His offer is not considered seriously by physicians, as it is altogether unlikely that a man of the profession would attempt such a thing even if the law would permit. Dr. Russel's offer makes the provision that his wife and family are to be cared for in the event of his death. In his statements Dr. Russel ORATORICAL CONTEST RESULTED IN

"I will when able assist my vivisectors by such notes as may be of interest or value to them and to me. The experiments are to continue until I am too exhausted to be of further value as a subject or until a year of observation and experiment stipulate that I may elect to be released

Grafted 219 Inches of Skin.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.-What is regarded by physicians as one of the most difficult skin- | OFFUTT. grafting operations ever performed has been completed here. On the body of fiveyear-old Marion Weaver 219 square inches of skin have been grafted. The operation took five months, as the surgeons could operate only every fortnight owing to the low state of the boy's vitality. The new cuticle covers the patient's chest, abdomen, back and sides.

MONUMENT TO MAURY

-Maury's Achievements. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-A proposition has been made, says a Paris dispatch to the Herald, by Dr. A. Bergeret at the Sorbonne to raise an international monument to Lieutenant Maury, the pioneer of modern meteorology and hydrography. The occasion was a lecture by Dr. Bergeret, professor of terrestrial physics at the Sorbonne, on "The Circulation of the Air."

The lecturer explained the theory of the trade winds and of cyclonic and anti-cyclonic centers, which Lieutenant Maury rendered practical and popular. The eminent American hydrographer's studies on the gulf stream and the maritime currents were next dwelt upon. Lieutenant Maury, it was declared, demonstrated that scientists are the best servants of humanity. He diminished the breadth of the ocean by half, for he made it possible to cross the Atlantic and the Pacific in half the time previously necessary. The economy, moreover, in the cost of maritime transportation resulting from Lieutenant Maury's

300,000,000 francs annually. The suggestion to raise a monument to Lieutenant Maury, with which Dr. Bergeret concluded his address, was received with tee was formed to carry it out.

TO TEST A TRUST LAW.

Trial on Its Merits of Rival Salt Companies' Case in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7 .- Judge Stone, of the Common Pleas Court, handed down a decision to-day in the legal controversy between the National Salt Company and the United Salt Company in favor of the former. The court dismissed the demurrer of the United Salt Company and the case probably will be tried on the original issue, in which the laws governing trusts will become a feature

The National Salt Company brought suit against the United Salt Company claiming that it was a trust in violation of the Vaientine anti-trust law and that it had attempted to wreck the National Salt Company by trying to get hold of its plant for the purpose of stopping its further progress and thus preventing competition. The United Salt Company demurred to the pe tition, claiming among other things that the Valentine law was unconstitutional; that the facts set forth in the petition were

TO ELECTRIFY BRITAIN.

Incorporated at Trenton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- The incorporation of the Great Britain Railway Development Corporation at Trenton, N. J., is announced and, according to a director of the company, who will be quoted in the Journal and American to-morrow, will build and purchase electric lines in England, in those places where the transit facilities are inadequate to the demand and the equipment behind the age. According to the same paper, the charter of the company calls for only \$100,000, but this is merely nominal, As a matter of fact, \$3,300,000 have been subscribed already by citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Rich-

LONG-DISTANCE TRIAL.

Telephone Used by a Judge to Convict a Kentuckian.

MT. VERNON, Ky., Feb. 7 .- While Judge Durham, who is magistrate in the Wildie was in town on some business called up over the telephone by peaceable settlement, and a week's media- | Constable Harry Jones, who said he had in tion got it, although at times it looked charge Daniel Dickerson, charged with breach of the peace. Dickerson asked an immediate trial, and it was agreed to conduct the trial by telephone. Half an hour's use of the wires by Judge Durham and scale many of the operators took County Attorney Bethurum at this end and the constable and defendant at the other concluded the trial, the defendant's "ABOU" BILL BRYAN.



"And Behold His Name 'Was Not Written with' the Rest."

VICTORY FOR JOSEPH KENNEY.

He Is a Richmond Boy, and His Subject Was "L'Ouverture, the Emancipator."

BUTLER,

DE PAUW'S ORATOR, J. M. DEVERS, TOOK SECOND PLACE.

Business Meeting of Oratorical As sociation-Reunions of Various Fraternities.

Joseph Kenney, of Earlham College, won the state intercollegiate oratorical contest at Tomlinson Hall last night. J. M. Devers, of De Pauw, took second place; Samuel J. Offutt, of Butler, third; A. C. Everingham, of Franklin, fourth; R. R. Alexander, of Wabash, fifth; J. F. Giboney, of Hanover,

Though the big hall was half full of the students and from the time they assembled until they left there was no lack of cheering, it was not an overboisterous throng. The contests had been held before in a smaller place, and before the orators of last night began the president of the association, Xen H. Edwards, of De Pauw, asked that there be no noise during the speeches. Before the programme was opened the delegations from the different colleges vied with each other for the honor charts was estimated by Dr. Bergeret at | of shouting the loudest. Each delegation was led by its yell captain, and the yells were as diversified as might be. Butler, because of its being able to command a larger representation in this city than any

other college, dominated the yelling. Kenney, the winner of the contest, is a Richmond boy. He was born there in 1881 and is now a junior at Earlham. He was a prize debater when he was in high school, and last year at Notre Dame he won the Breene gold medal in oratory. His subject last night was "L'Ouverture, the Emancipator." He gave this man's career a worldwide significance. L'Ouverture, he said, was born a slave on the Island of San Domingo in 1743. He was the last of a line of African chiefs, and his superlority lifted him above the listlessness of the slaves. The United States and the most powerful nations of Europe had recognized the slavery of negroes as legitimate, but when France deified liberty and equality after a reign of blood the negroes of France's possession, San Domingo, were stirred to demand their human right. The French governor of the island refused to concede freedom to them, and, led by L'Ouverture, they rose in rebellion. Armed with clubs and corn knives they successfully fought 80,000 of the best soldiers of France. L'Ouverture was captured by a breach of faith and taken to France, where he died in a prison in the Alps. But it was too late then for France to defeat L'Ouverture's cause by removing him. And his struggle was an inspiration to Garrison, Phillips and Lincoln in America. The negro owes his freedom from slavery primarily to

JEAN VALJEAN AS A TYPE. Devers attempted an analysis of society's attitude toward the criminal. He sketched the career of Jean Valjean, who was imprisoned for having stolen a loaf of bread to feed the children of his family, and who was thus made a criminal by the law when at heart he was honest. Assuming that Victor Hugo's hero did and was done to as related in "Les Miserables," Devers asserted Valjean to be a universal type of the man wronged by society. Sociology must be the evolution of Christian thought, he said. Society must look more at the impulse of the crime than its circumstances. Legal and ethical judgment and criminals must be separated, for otherwise it occurs that the cashier of a savings bank steals hundreds of person's money and successfully evades the law with his ill-gotten gains, while the man that steals bread for his family must go to prison. The saloons feed the pepitentiaries and should be wiped out. Greedy capitalists invent the lockout and the blacklist and they create

Offutt, of Butler, spoke of "The Message of a Patriot," with Nathan Hale as an example. He made the point that now the objects of patriotism are commercial, political and social, and in the indifference of the last decade the good omens have been that the one living ex-President has recently refused to speak on subjects other than those vital to the whole public, that Seth

that the civil-service advocates have made themselves heard above the clamor of the

THE RACE QUESTION. Everingham's subject was "An Unsolved Problem." He stated that it was a great blunder to raise the negro slaves, reared in ignorance, to the power of citi-

They were not ready for it, and they mistook liberty for license. Now, he said, a solution of the race question must be found or the South will plunge into anarchy and political debauchery. He said that education of the hand, the heart and the mind is the only hope of the negro and he must work out his own salvation. He called Booker T. Washington "the second emancipator" and praised President Roosevelt for facing the criticism of the world to show his respect for the great negro. Alexander discussed "The Mission and Opportunity of the Scholar." The heart or the instinct, he said, does not preside in the court where the questions of currency decided. The chance for the scholar in politics has arrived. The public cannot resist him even if it wishes to. Giboney said of "The True American"

that the elements of the best-life of Europe went into his make-up. The most influential force in the making of the American, he thought, was the Puritan spirit. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 5.)

COMMITTEE REPORT ON PURCHASE OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

Islands of Great Importance in Strategic Way, as They Are in the Gateway to the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The recent favorable report by the Senate committee or foreign relations of the treaty for the cession of the islands of the Danish West Indies was accompanied by a written state ment made by that committee to the Senate. This report contains a small diagram showing the location of the three islands and the positions relative to Porto Rico, and gives numerous interesting facts relative to the islands. It shows that during the year 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$568,945, and that during the same period the exportations from the United States amounted to \$624.-524. The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to part with them for \$15,000,-000. Secretary Seward . offered \$7,500,000, which was declined. He afterwards agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose. At that time Denmark insisted that the consent of the people in the islands should be formally given before the sale should be consummated, and when the vote was taken there were only twenty-three out of a total of over 1,200 ballots against the cession. When the treaty was returned to the Senate of the United States it was tied up there for two years and ultimately failed of ratification. Continuing, the report says: "These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or com-

mercial. St. Thomas is the natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or northern South America. These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Caribbean sea and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific. They are of first importance in connection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon and with our control of the Windward passage. In view of the isthmus canal and European settlements in South America every additional acquisition by the United States is of value. Porto Rico is densely populated. Its roads are poor. It has a long coast line without ports for large vessels. It is consequently very difficult of defense. San Juan is the only harbor capable of fortification, and this is only suitable for vessels of light draught.

Explaining the provision in the treaty for continuing the pensions to retire local functionaries it is stated that the total amount required annually for this purpose will not exceed \$2,000.

VICTIM OF A DUEL Prince Galatzin Dies of Wounds In-

flicted by Brother-in-Law. LONDON, Feb. 8. - It is reported here from Paris that Prince Galatzin was recently wounded in a pistol duel with his brother-in-law, Count Tschernadoff, at

LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The Cologne correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the body of Prince Galatzin has passed

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., IN A SE-RIOUS CONDITION AT GROTON.

Attends a College Where Boys Go Bareheaded in Winter, and He Caught Cold a Few Days Ago.

ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE

or the country's foreign policy are to be | PREPARED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON WHEN NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

> President Kept Informed All Yesterday of His Son's Condition-An Improvement Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President, left Washington Mass., where their son Theodore, jr., is lying seriously ill of pneumonia. She is traveling in a drawing room on the regular train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which goes through to Boston without change, arriving there to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. From Boston the first available train will reach Groton at 10:33 a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt is accompanied only by a maid. The first information to reach the President and Mrs. Roosevelt of the illness of their son was received at the White House by telegraph at 9:20 o'clock this morning. The message was signed by the president of the college where the young man is a pupil and stated, in effect, that a slight indisposition had developed into an acute and sharp attack of pneumonia, and that he was seriously ill. Another message received later in the morning stated the young man's temperature was 104. Arrangements were at once set on foot for Mrs. Roosevelt's departure for Groton this afternoon, and since the first intelligence Two Imported Percheron Stallions was received the President has been in almost constant communication by telephone and telegraph with the college faculty. According to these frequent reports, the son's condition remains almost unchanged since morning. There is no attempt to minimize the danger of an acute attack of pneumonia, and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are well aware that the young man's condition is serious. Everything possible is being done for him and the best physicians and nurses are in constant at-

President Roosevelt himself is very likely news being received during to-night. If which bled to death, he does go he will return almost immediately if his son's condition admits. He already has decided that Mrs. Roosevelt must remain by her son's bedside, but if his condition is such as to make it safe for the President to go farther away from him he will keep his engagement to go to the Charleston Exposition and will leave with his party on Monday night, as originally

Several rather reassuring messages were received at the White House during the late afternoon and the early evening from Groton, the tenor of which was that the condition of the President's son at this time is satisfactory to the attending physi-

The latest information received at the White House to-night from the President's tion was a little more favorable. The President feels encouraged to hope that it a visit to Groton may be avoided.

CONDITION LAST NIGHT.

Slight Improvement Shown-The President's Wishes Respected.

GROTON, Feb. 7 .- The condition of Theodore Roosevelt, jr., son of President Roovevelt and a student of Groton School, who is ill of pneumonia, was reported at 9 o'clock to-night as being "as comfortable as could be expected." Those who are in attendance at the lad's bedside declined to give anything more definite. It was understood at the school, however, that the patient showed some improvement during the afternoon and early evening. To-morrow will find the school practically deserted, for a majority of the 160 students left for their homes during the afternoon, and the rest will leave in the morning. On receipt of word that Mrs. Roosevelt would come to Ayer from Boston on the first morning train, arrangements were made to meet her at the station. The school is about half a mile from the station.

From sources outside the school it was learned that the President's son caught through Cologne on the way to St. Peters- | cold a day or two ago and the trouble burg. The correspondent says that this proved stubborn. Last evening the symp-

A PROPERTY OF

once and this morning the patient was no worse, and it was hoped that aid had been given in time to check the progress of the disease. This morning President Roosevelt was informed of the situation and it was suggested that the boy's mother should come to Groton. This course was decided

was called. Remedies were prescribed at

induce President Peabody to talk about the case, but his refusal was as persistent as it had been previously. He did say, however, that, besides abiding by the rules of the school in refusing to give out news, he was acting in accordance with the express wish of President Roosevelt. "The President," he said, "has two reasons for not wishing to discuss the case; first, because he considers his son as of no more consequence than the sons of scores of other families represented at the school; and, secondly, because the reports, through no intention of those handling them, might contain disturbing inaccuracies. The wisdom of this is shown from the fact that this afternoon I have been advised of a rumor from several places that the boy is dead or dying."

President Peabody then closed the interview by saying that the sick lad was being cared for carefully at his room in the dormitory and that his mother would reach here to-morrow. "If she wishes to give out news after she gets here," he said, "she may do so."

There has been much illness at the school of late. There are several other cases of pneumonia besides that of young Roosevelt, and this afternon the school was closed for two weeks on account of the pre-vailing sickness. The boys have been in the habit of running about bareheaded all winter. This is thought to account for some of the serious colds.

INDIANIANS CAUGHT.

They Hold Notes and Mortgages Which Have Forged Signatures.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Feb. 7 .- Forged paper sold by the defunct Platte Valley Bank of Bellwood has already reached an aggregate of \$150,000, and it may largely exceed this. Customers of Cashier Amos Gould from Laporte and Michigan City, Ind., are here and claim that in every instance the notes and mortgages held by them are forgeries. Real estate mortgages have been forged, including the certificate of filing and recording, giving book and page, while been received by banks and attorneys here for collection that are also forgeries. Gould. it is charged, kept a private book where he had a record of all forged notes, the amount of each and the date of maturing. and when one of those notes matured he would replace it with another forged note and pay the holder the interest. Gould, it is alleged, claims had it not been for the blowing up of the bank safe a short time ago, in which his private books, where he kept a record of all the forged notes, was destroyed, he would not have been detected and he would be still running the bank. The cashier and his brother are still in jail. The day of their arraignment has not

ST. LOUIS BRIBERY CASES.

Five of Them Are Set for Trial-One of the Accused Is Abroad.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.-The cases of five o the men indicted by the December grand jury in connection with the Suburban bribery case were docketed to-day for trial in the Criminal Court, as follows: Charles Kratz, former councilman, charged with bribery, Feb. 27; Emil Meysenberg, former member of the House of Delegates, charged with bribery, March 13; Julius Lehmann, former member of the House of Delegates, charged with perjury, March 17; Harry A. Faulkner, member of the House of Delegates, charged with perjury, March 24; Henry Nicolaus, the millionaire brewer and director of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway, charged with bribery, March 25. The case against Ellis Wainwright, the other millionaire brewer, also indicted for bribery, is not set for trial. Mr. Wainwright is in Egypt at present and the warrant cannot be served on him until his re-

turn to the United States.

THREATS OF STRIKERS.

at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon for Groton, Say They Will Apply the Torch if Second congressional district is without a

Demands Are Not Granted. CONNELSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 7 .- To-night on a special train Sheriff Frock, with fifteen heavily armed deputies, hurried to Brownsville, near which point two hundred striking Italians threaten violence. Late to-night a telephone message from Brownsville says there is no outbreak as yet, but trouble is expected at every moment. The strikers were employed by the contractors who have charge of the grading for the southern extension of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad from Fayette City to Brownsville. These men became dissatisfied with their wages and struck to-day, making ugly threats of violence against the contractors. They threatened to burn the property of the contractors and then the sheriff was sent for. It is said that there are a number of bad negroes among the Italians and that these are the leading spirits in the

DUEL ON A STOCK TRAIN.

Fight Until One Is Killed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7.-Two Percheron stallions, imported from England, fought a duel to the death on a fast stock train on the Union Pacific. One was killed, the car was smashed into splinters and Edgar Boise, the owner of the animals. lost \$1,500, the value of his horse. Two keepers in charge of the animals had to climb outside to escape the hoofs and teeth of the infurlated animals. When they succeeded in apprising the trainmen of the fight a side track was reached and every to go to Groton to-morrow, and will do so | effort made to separate the animals, but execept in the event of very reassuring finally one severed the jugular of his rival.

TO "CIVILIZE" CHRISTIANS.

Sum of \$1,000 Willed for Distribution of R. G. Ingersoll's Lectures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- "To the Boston Investment Company, of Boston, Mass., for the purposes of distributing Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures among Christians, in order to civilize them. I give and bequeath the sum of \$1,000."

The foregoing is Section 13 of the will of Morris Reiman, which was filed in the son at Groton, Mass., was that his condi- | Probate Court here to-day. The will leaves to the Hebrew Benevolent Association of New Orleans a cotton plantation of 1,760 may continue so and that the necessity for acres in Yazoo county, Mississippi, with the proviso that the association bury the testator's body on the plantation.

AWARDED \$20,000 DAMAGES.

Woman Whose Husband Was Killed by His Business Partner.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 7.-Mrs. Libble Barnhill, of Tennessee, to-day recovered a judgment in the Federal Court against L. M. Morgan, of Fayette county, for \$20,000. equally divided between actual and exemplary damages. Half the amount goes to Mrs. Barnhill, and the other half to by the latter, it is claimed, as the result

WALKING ON THE WATER

of a business disagreement.

Captain Grossman Has Covered Twenty Miles on the Danube.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.-Captain Grossman, who started to-day to walk down the Dan- | tional bureau of criminal identification in ube from Linz to Vienna, a distance of Washington, advocated by the police chiefs one hundred miles, with his newly invented of the country. The division is to keep a meeting of the miners many of the latter of the latter also started for home without waiting for was promptly paid.

In correspondent says that this proved students and the whole public, that seth burg. The correspondent says that this proved students and the whole public, that seth burg. The correspondent says that this proved students and this material is to be available to police to the distance. He is towing his and this material is to be available to police to the whole public, that seth burg. The correspondent says that this proved students are the whole public, that seth burg. The correspondent says that this proved students are the seth burg. The correspondent says that the prince had been killed. water-walking shoes, has covered twenty record by photographs and measurements,

This afternoon an attempt was made to NOMINATIONS OF INDIANIANS AD POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

> Commissions to Be Issued to Messrs. Bearss, Leads, Jones, Rose, Wels-

> > hans and Others Named.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BEVERIDGE

MADE A MEMBER OF THE SENATE "STEERING" COMMITTEE.

Second District Delegation Hopeful of Securing a Public Building for Vincennes.

WORK OF CONGRESS FRIDAY

AN IMPORTANT APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Philippine Tariff Measure Discussed in the Senate-Report on the Anti-Anarchist Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The Senate tothis week several chattel mortgages have day confirmed the nominations of twelve

Indiana postmasters, as follows: Angola-E. O. ROSE. Danville-A. WELSHANS. Goodland-M. KILGORE. Kentland-H. A. STROHM Middletown-W. L. CAMPBELL New Castle-J. H. JONES. Shelbyville-O. E. LEADS. Scottsburg-J. W. MARTIN. Williamsport-J. D. CHAMBERS. Jonesboro-E. H. NEAL. Peru-A. C. BEARSS. Boswell-W. S. LEFFEW.

XXX Senator Beveridge has been honored by his Republican colleagues. He is one of the youngest members of the Senate, but his ability has been recognized in his appointment as a member of the "steering" committee, which virtually controls all legislation. The other members of the committee are Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Spooner, Cullom, Elkins, Hanna, Lodge, Perkins, Clark of Wyoming and McMillan. The controlling force of this committee is in the older members of the body, but it is customary to appoint one or two of the younger senators. It is a distinct compliment to Mr. Beveridge that he should be so se-

The Vincennes delegation which came here to advocate before Congress the passage of a bill for a new public building will return to-morrow night. They go not like those "without a hope," for it is admitted the Second district contingent has made headway on its public building plan. The visitors came appealing to sentimental reasons. The presence of "Alice of Old Vincennes" inspired their visit. They soon learned that Congress is not swayed by sentimental considerations, so they introduced a practical argument. The whole public building, and its representatives are here in person, or by proxy, advocating Vincennes. That is one practical argument. Another is this: There were six Indiana public building bills introduced in this Congress. Three of them have already passed the Senate-Hammond, Anderson and Muncle. Of the remaining three, two-Elkhart and Richmond-are above the "old State trail." This gives northern and central Indiana "five out of six of the public buildings. Vincennes has not been slow to grasp the situation, and her delegation is advocating recognition of that section of the State below the "old State road." Another point for Vincennes was scored today. Heretofore the committee on public buildings and grounds of the Senate has refused to report a public building for any city in which a Federal Court did not meet. To-day this rule was abrogated, and several bills were authorized reported in cities where no Federal Court is held. This action removes one of the principal obstacles in the way of Vincennes. For this reason the Second district visitors are hopeful. Senator Fairbanks entertained the Second district visitors at dinner at his home this evening. In addition to the visitors Representative Miers and John C. Chaney, of Sullivan, were invited. The latter is believed to be in line for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second district This afternoon the delegation visited Mount Vernon to draw inspiration from the tomb of the "Father of His Country, They went by the Potomac steamer at 1 clock, returning late this afternoon. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed.

Marcus R. Sulzer, late chairman of the Republican county committee of Jefferson county, arrived to-day. Mr. Sulzer was offered the consulateship at Leige, Belgium, under President McKinley's first ad-

ministration and declined ft. Congressman Landis will leave in a few days for Delphi to look after his interests in the fight for a renomination to Congress precipitated by the candidacy of Linneus Baldwin, of Noblesville.

Samuel B. Rathbone, special agent in charge of the middle division rural free delivery at Indianapolis, arrived to-day for conference with the Postoffice Department officials. It is predicted that extensive extensions will be made in the rural free delivery in Indiana when the appropriations of Congress are available. Mr. Rathbone is seeking instructions from the

Postoffice Department A number of "visiting Indiana statesmen" are expected in Washington soon. Among the number are United States Attorney Kealing, of Indianapolis, James F. Stutesman, of Peru, and Postmaster Lawson, of Spencer.

Representative Hemenway, who was in charge of the legislative and executive appropriation bill which passed the House this afternoon, made quite a record for himself. It is not ar easy proposition to handle a big bill like this when objections are being continually made and questions popped from all quarters. The Indianian proved that he is perfectly familiar with the necessary expenditures in the various departments, and had a correct answer her children. Mr. Barnhill was a former for every question offered. There were business partner of Morgan, and was killed | many instances where it was necessary for him to make long explanations and arguments for his bill and against amendments which he did not want. He won on every occasion. After the bill had finally passed he received numerous compliments from members for the admirable manner in which he had taken care of the bill.

> × × × The judiciary committee of the House today reported favorably the bill for a na-